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# FACTS ON FILE

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## Old & New Japan



## WORLD AFFAIRS

**SUMMARY.** Japan's San Francisco peace treaty took effect. UN offered Reds compromise plan for Korean truce. Ridgway named to NATO command, Clark to Korea-Japan. Russian fighters attacked French airliner over Germany. UN told Kashmir dispute still deadlocked, more talks urged.

**Domestic News.** Government in court battle over Truman's seizure of steel industry; steelworkers struck. Oil strike began, phone strikes ended. Eisenhower beat Taft in Mass.; McMahon entered race. Supreme Court upheld religious training during school hours. 175 U.S. Navy seamen lost in mid-Atlantic collision.

## JAPAN

**Peace, Defense Pacts Effective.** Japan's San Francisco peace treaty with the U.S. & 8 other nations became effective Apr. 28 and Japan ceased to be an occupied country. The U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty also took effect and the Japanese signed a separate peace with the Chinese Nationalists.

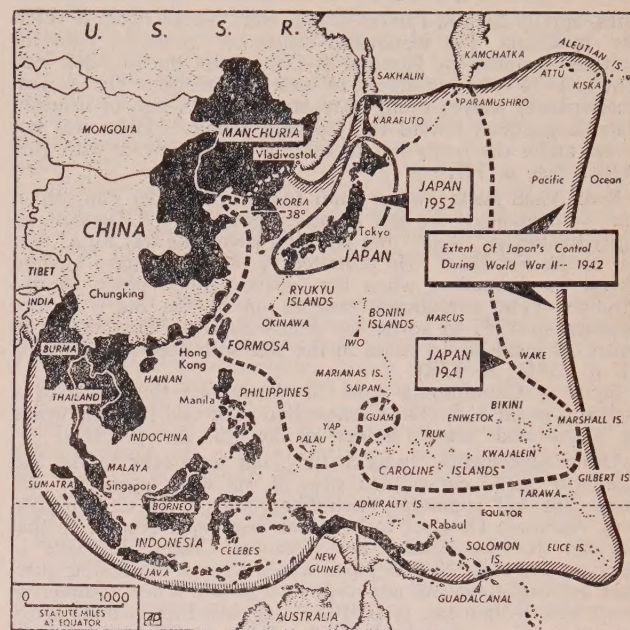
The peace treaty went into force at 9:30 a.m. EDT in the U.S. (10:30 p.m. in Tokio) when American ratification was deposited in U.S. State Dept. archives by State Secy. Dean G. Acheson. Others whose ratifications also took effect: Argentina, Australia, Britain, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan. 39 other countries that signed the San Francisco treaty had not completed ratification. [See Vol. XI, p. 290D-F]

The state of war between the U.S. & Japan, which had lasted for 10 years, 4 months & 3 weeks (since Dec. 7, 1941), was ended by Pres. Truman under a proclamation also effective at 9:30 a.m. Apr. 28. Supreme Hq. of Allied occupation forces in Japan ceased to exist at that moment despite Russia's boycott of the peace treaty. Japan's relations with former enemies reverted to normal diplomatic status and embassies were reactivated in Tokio. [See p. 118H-K]

The U.S.-Japanese security treaty became effective when Acheson & Ryuji Takeuchi, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, exchanged ratifications immediately after the U.S. deposited its peace treaty ratification. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's Tokio Hq. changed to "Hq., UN Command" and "Hq., Far East Command." American & Allied forces remained in Japan under its new U.S. security alliance to prosecute the Korean war and protect Japan from aggression. [See p. 118J; Vol. XI, 290G-J]

A statement by Mr. Truman read by Acheson at the Japanese treaty ceremonies in Washington said, "Japan has been restored to a status of sovereign equality in the society of free peoples. (The Japanese) have worked to build a democratic & peace-loving nation with a sincerity & earnestness that have won them the respect of the world." John Foster Dulles, who negotiated the San Francisco pact and retired as a U.S. Ambassador-at-Large when it took effect, said Japan "takes her place as an equal & honored member of the community of free nations. She is welcomed." Gen. Ridgway, retiring Allied Supreme Commander in Japan [see p. 135B], praised the Japanese in a statement Apr. 24 for the "good faith & diligence" with which they had cooperated with U.S. occupation forces.

There was little national celebration of the peace treaty in Japan because most evidences of Allied occupation had disappeared gradually during the past several months. The country's Rising Sun flag (red ball on white background) was displayed by all Govt. & many private buildings and a group of Japanese Air



Wide World

Striking from empire enclosed within broken line, Japan overran blackened area of China-Manchuria, Southeast Asia & Southwest Pacific islands during 1930s & World War II. Sea frontiers at peak of power extended to shaded line. San Francisco peace treaty shrinks Japan's frontier to home islands enclosed by solid line. [See Vol. XI, p. 393F]

Force veterans met in Nagasaki to burn the white flag they surrendered in that atom-bombed city in Aug. 1945. Apr. 29 was a double national holiday in honor of the peace and Emperor Hirohito's 51st birthday. Premier Shigeru Yoshida said in a statement on the peace treaty Apr. 28 that Japan had learned "no nation can live unto itself (or) draw dividends unless it contributes to a common world effort and invests in the common welfare & humanity." He thanked the Allies for "enlightened & magnanimous" treatment of Japan. [See p. 79A-B; Vol. XI, 290P]

**Peace Terms.** The peace treaty reduced Japan to its 4 main home islands (Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Shikoku) and deprived it of an overseas empire that represented 45% of Japanese territory prior to World War II [see map]. The pact did not recognize seizure of the Kurile Islands & South Sakhalin by Russia, which refused to sign the San Francisco treaty. Provision was made for the Ryukyu (including Okinawa) & Bonin Islands to be placed under UN trusteeship with the U.S. as administrator but Japan may have an opportunity to regain them later. Japan is pledged to negotiate reparations agreements with countries it damaged during the war. It may make separate peace treaties with Russia or other countries that did not sign the San Francisco treaty provided they are not given better terms than the San Francisco signatories. Japan is conceded the right of self-defense but is bound to obey principles of the UN Charter and shun aggression. [See Vol. XI, p. 282A-D]

**Pact with Formosans.** A separate Japanese peace treaty with the Republic of China (Chinese Nationalists) was signed Apr. 28 in Taipei, Formosa. It was made applicable to "all the territories which are now (or) may hereafter be under the control" of the Nationalists. Japan renounced all claims on Formosa, the Pesca-

**JAPAN DENIES PLAN FOR U.S. CONQUEST.** Japan's only hope in its war with the U.S. was a stalemate that would have left its Far East gains intact, the Japanese Forgn. Ministry said Apr. 28 in a document titled *A Historical Record of the War's End*. The report said: "Japan had no thought that it could force the U.S. to surrender by war methods . . . Japan thought it could quickly conquer & keep the southern areas (Southeast Asia & Southwest Pacific) by blitzkrieg, and if Germany forced Britain to surrender, the U.S. would lose the will to fight. Then the war would in fact come to a stop." [See Vol. VII, pp. 412P-413B; I, 476P-477A]

dores, Spratly Islands, Paracel Islands and "special rights & interests" in China. But Nationalist claims on "property, rights or interests" acquired by Japanese in China after the Mukden incident of 1931 were left subject to future negotiation. The Nationalists virtually waived claim to reparations "as a sign of magnanimity & goodwill toward the Japanese people." Japan was not bound under the treaty not to make a separate peace with Red China. [See p. 54H]

**Reds Assail Pacts.** Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Alexander Panyushkin Apr. 28 denounced the San Francisco peace & U.S.-Japanese security treaties as "illegal" and said they paved the way for a "new war in the Far East." He protested to the Far Eastern Comm. against its disbanding when the Japanese-Allied peace became effective. (The commission was set up by the Big 4 foreign ministers in 1945 to advise the Allied Supreme Commander in Japan. It included 13 Allies in the war with Japan.) [See Vol. XI, p. 258H; X, 17E]

Japanese Communists Apr. 28 denounced the peace as a "sellout" to the U.S. The Chinese Red radio said Japanese would be "slaves" and "cannon fodder" of the U.S. [See p. 126N]

**Other Agreements.** India & Italy, not signatories to the San Francisco treaty, ended their state of war with Japan Apr. 28. Pope Pius XII appointed Archbishop Maximilian de Fuenstenberg, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, as first Papal Nuncio to that country. Joichiro Azakai, new Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in London, said Apr. 28 that Japan would observe fair-trading practices in world trade and was ready to negotiate a new commercial treaty with Britain [see p. 105P]. A Japanese-French trade agreement Apr. 23 provided for Japan to sell France \$25 million worth of goods, import \$41 million worth this year. [See p. 70E]

**2 U.S. Emergencies End.** As the war with Japan ended, Pres. Truman issued proclamations Apr. 28 ending 2 periods of national emergency decreed by the late Pres. Roosevelt: one of Sept. 8, 1939 to safeguard U.S. neutrality after World War II broke out in Europe, another of May 27, 1941 to prepare the nation to repel "acts or threats of aggression." Still in effect: the national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950, after Chinese Red entry into the Korean war, because of the global threat of Red aggression. [See Vol. X, 408K; I, 460C, 458B, 234K]

**War Leaders Form League.** A Japan Reconstruction League was formed as a "cultural" society Apr. 29 under the leadership of Mamoru Shigemitsu, who signed Japan's surrender in 1945 as Foreign Minister. Other leaders in the group: wartime Cabinet ministers Shinsuke Kishi (Commerce & Industry) and Hiroya Ino (Agriculture & Forestry) and Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador to the U.S. at the time of Pearl Harbor. Shigemitsu served a war-crime sentence. Kishi, once a confidant of wartime Premier Hideki Tojo, was "depurged" politically Apr. 28 when the Allied

occupation ended. All 4 are political opponents of Premier Yoshida. [See p. 110M]

**South Pacific Pact Effective.** The U.S.-Australia-New Zealand mutual security treaty took effect Apr. 29 when the 3 countries deposited ratifications in Canberra. [See p. 118J]

## KOREA

**UN 'Package' Offer Reported.** The UN was said to have offered Apr. 28 to relax its stand against North Korean military airfield construction during an armistice if the Reds would yield on 2 of their demands: forced repatriation of prisoners and selection of Russia as a "neutral" truce observer.

A plan to "wrap up" armistice negotiations by compromising on the 3 remaining disputes was advanced by Vice Adm. Charles Turner Joy when he met in Panmunjom Apr. 28 with Lt. Gen. Nam Il of North Korea. It was the first meeting of the truce-team chiefs since Feb. 18, when a new round of negotiations among their subordinates began. The Reds demanded the Apr. 28 plenary session after a poll of UN-held prisoners had showed only 70,000 out of 170,000 were willing to go home. [See p. 117D; Vol. XI, 417G-H]

**Prisoner Poll Rebuffs Reds.** UN truce-team hq. in Munsan disclosed Apr. 27 that the poll of prisoners held by the UN was agreed upon Apr. 4 during secret staff-officer meetings on prisoner exchange. When the UN gave the Reds a preliminary report Apr. 19 that only 70,000 were willing to go back to Communist territory, the Reds began to press for return of 116,000 to 132,000. But the final tally submitted by Col. George W. Hickman Apr. 25 bore out predictions: only 70,000 out of 170,000 (5,100 out of 20,000 Chinese Reds) would agree to be exchanged.

UN spokesmen said they believed the Reds would have accepted 116,000 and expected the UN to report that figure—truthfully or not. Col. Tsai Cheng-wen of Red China denounced the poll Apr. 25 as a plot by the UN to keep thousands of Red prisoners and press them into military service. He broke off the staff-officer negotiations and demanded the plenary truce-team meeting held Apr. 28. [See p. 125C-D]

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said April 24 the prisoner dispute was the key issue in Korea because the UN upheld "the worth of the individual" while the Reds did not. [See p. 85E]

**Ridgway on Red Buildup.** Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's Tokio Hq. said Apr. 27 the Reds had created a strong "Siegfried Line" across Korea despite UN efforts to thwart the buildup through air attacks. Red troop strength in Korea was estimated at "well over" 750,000 men, mostly Chinese, and air strength at 1,500 planes, over 50% jets. [See pp. 125E, 77J, 54E]

Heavy artillery duels were fought on the Korean land front May 1. U.S. F-86 Sabrejet pilots reported 6 Red MIGs downed in 3 dogfights Apr. 30 that broke several days' lull in the air war due to bad weather. [See p. 125F]

**Cruiser Blast; Casualties.** 30 U.S. seamen were killed by an accidental explosion of gunpowder in a gun turret of the heavy cruiser St. Paul while it was shelling the northeast Korean coast Apr. 21, the U. S. Navy disclosed Apr. 26. Most of the 30 died from powder fumes. Although not inflicted by enemy action, it was the worst U. S. naval disaster of the war, the announcement said. [See pp. 140H-J, 125E-F]

The U.S. reported Apr. 30 its battle casualties totaled 107,965 (18,980 dead) through Apr. 25 [see p. 126A-B]. U.S. estimate Apr. 25 of Chinese & Korean Communist casualties through Apr. 16: 1,666,069. [See p. 117F]

**Intl. Red Cross Apr. 29 suspended plans for investigating Red charges that the UN was waging germ warfare in Korea.** A long denunciation of the Intl. Red Cross that day by Moscow Pravda said the agency would be barred from North Korea & China because it would only "attempt to cover up the crimes of the American interventionists." The North Korean Govt. said Apr. 24 it had halted epidemics started by "American aggressors." [See p. 125K-L] . . . Russian medical personnel are operating in Korea, according to the Cominform Journal as quoted by Bucharest radio Apr. 28. [See p. 21D; Vol. XI, 378L] . . . Napalm firebombs used by UN air forces on Korean targets inflict "terrible & indiscriminate loss & suffering" and should be outlawed, the Archbishop of York (Dr. Cyril Garbett) said in a diocesan leaflet Apr. 27. . . . Lee Yun Yung, 81, South Korean Minister Without Portfolio, was appointed Acting Pre-

**HIROHITO'S POEMS.** Emperor Hirohito of Japan wrote 2 poems to commemorate the peace. As published Apr. 29:

I

As I see pigeons playing in my garden peacefully,  
I hope the world we live in will be like that.

II

Winter's winds have died away.  
The long-awaited spring is here.  
Cherry blossoms are blooming full today.  
Now is the nation's springtime.

[See pp. 133K, 22E; Vol. X, 47K]

mier Apr. 24 pending the ROK Natl. Assembly's action on Pres. Syngman Rhee's permanent choice: Chang Tak Sang, 60. [See p. 124M] . . . 1,000 U.S. soldiers in Europe and 800 in other commands have volunteered for combat duty in Korea, the U.S. Army reported Apr. 28. [See p. 101M]

## NEW ALLIED COMMANDERS

Ridgway to Europe, Clark to Korea. Pres. Truman Apr. 28 appointed Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway to replace Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower June 1 as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, Europe.

Gen. Mark W. Clark was appointed Ridgway's successor as UN Supreme Commander in Korea & Commander of U.S. forces in the Far East. Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge was designated to succeed Clark as commander of U.S. Army field forces.

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Eisenhower's popular chief of staff, was assigned to stay on as chief of staff to Ridgway. Gruenther had been first choice of many Europeans & members of the U.S. Congress as new SHAPE commander because of his familiarity with the SHAPE program.

Ridgway's appointment was generally indorsed, even by admirers of Gruenther, and was approved unanimously by the North Atlantic Council in Paris. The Council first voted Apr. 28 to ask Mr. Truman to nominate an American as Eisenhower's successor. The President immediately submitted Ridgway's name and the Council accepted it unanimously with a declaration that it "reposes the greatest faith in Gen. Ridgway." Eisenhower, who will return home as a leading contender for the GOP Presidential nomination, said in Bad Oeynhausen, Germany Apr. 28 that Ridgway & Gruenther represented "the finest contribution the American services could produce" to head SHAPE. Mr. Truman said Gruenther's retention would provide "continuity of staff leadership" at SHAPE. Ridgway, whose position as Allied Occupation Commander in Japan ended Apr. 28 when the Japanese peace treaty took effect, expressed "full realization of the great task ahead of me" in Europe. He praised the "great organization work" done there by Eisenhower & Gruenther, lauded Clark's "great abilities" to take over the Korea-Far East command. [See pp. 137C-G, 126D, 119E]

Clark was chosen by Mr. Truman as UN Korean commander under the UN Security Council's original decision that UN forces in Korea should be under U.S. leadership. [See Vol. X, p. 219G]

## FACTS ON GENERALS

Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway, 57, picked by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to become U.S. 8th Army commander in Korea Dec. 23, 1950 after Gen. Walton H. Walker was killed in jeep crash. Led UN counter-offensive against Chinese Reds in South Korea early 1951, replaced MacArthur as UN, Allied & U.S. commander in Japan, Korea & Far East when Pres. Truman relieved MacArthur Apr. 11, 1951. Born Mar. 3, 1895 at Ft. Monroe, Va.; son of Col. Thomas & Ruth Starbuck Bunker Ridgway. West Point graduate 1917. Served in China, Nicaragua, Philippines between World Wars. Commanded 82d Airborne Div., 18th Airborne Corps in Europe World War II, made 4 combat parachute jumps. Luzon area commander in Philippines preparing troops for invasion of Japan when war ended 1945. Other duty 1945-50: on UN Military Staff Com., U.S. Caribbean commander & Inter-American Defense Board chairman, Deputy Army Chief of Staff for Administration. [See p. 125E; also biographical data Vol. XI, p. 123C]

Gen. Mark Wayne Clark, 56 May 1, chief of Army field forces (hq. Ft. Monroe, Va.) since Sept. 1949. First won fame for secret submarine trip to North Africa Oct. 1942 to enlist French support for Allied invasion carried out following month. Eisenhower's deputy in Africa 1942-43, Allied 5th Army commander in Italy 1943-45, U.S. occupation commander in Austria 1945-47, U.S. 6th Army commander (hq. San Francisco) 1947-49. Born May 1, 1896, at Madison Barracks, N.Y.; son of Col. Charles Carr & Rebecca Clark. West Point graduate 1917. Battalion commander, wounded in action World War I. [See p. 16L; also Indexes Vols. II-XI]

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, 58, new Chief of Army Field Forces, U.S. occupation commander in Korea 1945-48, 3d Army commander (Ft. McPherson, Ga.) since 1950. Held assistant divisional commands on Guadalcanal, New Georgia & Bougainville (wounded in Bougainville fighting), commanded 24th Corps in Leyte & Okinawa invasions World War II. Entered Army 1917, went overseas in World War I as 2d lieutenant. Born June 12, 1893, in Golconda, Ill.; son of John Hardin & Melissa Caroline Steagall Hodge. [See Vol. X, p. 214C]

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, 53, Eisenhower's choice as SHAPE Chief of Staff. Born Mar. 3, 1899 in Platte Center, Neb., son of Christian M. & Mary Shea Gruenther. West Point graduate 1919. 3d Army Chief of Staff 1941-42; deputy staff chief Allied Force Hq. (Europe) 1942-43; Chief of Staff of 5th Army, 15th Army Group 1943-45. Later Deputy U.S. commander in Austria, deputy Natl. War College commander, director joint staff of Joint Chiefs of Staff, Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans. SHAPE Chief of Staff since Jan. 16, 1951. [See p. 126C; Vol. XI, 20L]

## COLD WAR

Reds Attack French Plane. An Air France DC-4 commercial airliner en route from Frankfurt-on-the-Main to Berlin was attacked by 2 Soviet MIG-15 jet fighters in an Allied air corridor over the Soviet zone of Germany Apr. 29. Gunfire from the

fighters wounded 3 passengers & 2 crewmembers and damaged the French plane, but its pilot, Gilbert Schwelling, took cover in clouds until he could escape to Tempelhof Airport in Berlin. Western Allied commanders in Berlin sent the Russians a protest Apr. 29 against the MIGs' violation of the air corridor, received a Red protest that the airliner had ignored warning shots fired by the MIGs. Another Western note Apr. 30 called the Red attack "contrary to all standards of civilized behavior." [See p. 76G; Vol. XI, 378K; X, 146F-G; VIII, 110D-E]

Adenauer for Big 4 Talks. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, in a defense of his policy during a broadcast from Bonn Apr. 24, said it was his "duty & will" to bring about Big 4 negotiations on German unification. But he said the Russians must guarantee free conditions for an election in East Germany, abandon their plan to force neutrality on Germany and relent on permanent transfer of the Oder-Neisse territory to Poland. He said there was no reason to delay West Germany's integration with Western defense because the Western Allies did not intend that Bonn's defense pact bind a unified Germany. [See 118B-C]

West German, French & British Socialist leaders urged in a Bonn conference Apr. 27 that the Western Big 3 enter immediately into talks with Russia on Germany's future. The British Labor Party also recommended Apr. 30 that (1) new West German elections be held before Germany signed an agreement to join the proposed European Army and (2) the U.S. speed up shipment to France of "arms & equipment already promised." [See pp. 126E, 117M, 110F]

Senators for Aid Cut. The Senate Foreign Relations Com. unanimously approved a \$1 billion cut in Pres. Truman's foreign aid budget when it recommended Apr. 30 that the Senate pass a \$6.9 billion aid authorization. [See p. 94L-N]

Pres. Truman had said Apr. 18 he would call a "special Turnip Day session" of Congress every day until Jan. 1 if necessary to force restoration of about \$5 billion the House slashed from his defense budget. Mr. Truman, making a national broadcast at the dedication of the Amvets hq. in Washington, charged that the cuts were caused by "petty politics" in the face of "deadly peril" from Soviet aggression. [See p. 13G; Vol. VIII, p. 228B-C]

Katyn Hearings. More testimony indicating that Russia was responsible for the Katyn Forest massacre near Smolensk in 1940 was heard by Rep. Ray J. Madden's (D., Ind.) special U.S. House investigating committee in London Apr. 16-19 & Frankfurt-on-the-Main Apr. 21-26. 4,500-12,000 Poles died in the massacre. An ex-Polish Army officer testified in London that Jacob Stalin (Djugashvili), elder son of Soviet Premier Stalin, said the Soviets "probably" ordered execution of Polish intellectuals because they were "most dangerous" to the Reds. Jacob Stalin disappeared in 1941 after the Germans captured him while he was serving as a Red Army senior lieutenant.

Testimony in Frankfurt: Ex-Col. Albert Bedenk, whose German regiment was blamed by Russia for the massacre, denied the charge Apr. 21. Evidence against Russia compiled by an international commission of 12 doctors who visited the Katyn graves at German invitation in 1943 was submitted in the hearing Apr. 23. Robert M. W. Kempner of Philadelphia, a prosecutor in the Nuremberg trial of Nazi war leaders, said Apr. 24 that Russia dropped prosecution of the late Hermann Goering as chief perpetrator of the Katyn crime.

Rep. Thaddeus H. Machrowicz (D., Mich.) charged Apr. 26 that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower ignored the Katyn atrocity after World War II "because he didn't want to antagonize Russia." Eisenhower's comment Apr. 29: He didn't inquire into the Katyn case as soon as the war ended because he was "fairly busy" with other matters. [See pp. 125L-M, 78M]

## UNITED NATIONS

Kashmir Report. Dr. Frank P. Graham, UN mediator in Kashmir, reported to the Security Council Apr. 25 he had failed in another attempt to get India & Pakistan to agree on demilitarization of Kashmir so a plebiscite could be held in the state. However, he recommended that he be given a mandate to continue his efforts and that Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, who will be UN administrator of a plebiscite if it is held, be brought into the talks as a consultant. He also asked that India & Pakistan continue their Kashmir cease-fire.

Graham said both India & Pakistan had withdrawn some of their troops voluntarily but still disagreed on how many each side should retain in the state during a plebiscite. India wanted to keep 21,000 regular Indian troops & 6,000 state militia in the area it controls as against 4,000 troops (only half of them loyal to the Azad Kashmir movement) in the pro-Pakistan area. Pakistan

wanted the same ratio of troops as existed when the cease-fire took effect Jan. 1, 1949: a 5-4 ratio in favor of India. Indian officials said in response to Graham's report they were willing to continue mediation talks but Pakistan protested against further delay in holding a plebiscite. [See pp. 123B, 23P; XI, 411N]

**A Chinese Red Drug Plot Charged.** Red China has a Communist-directed narcotics ring whose objectives are to make addicts of UN troops in Korea & Japan, spread the drug habit among Japanese civilians and finance Communist Party activities throughout the Orient with proceeds from drug sales, the U.S. charged Apr. 26 at a meeting of the UN Comm. on Narcotics Drugs in New York. Harry Anslinger, U.S. Treasury Dept. Narcotics Bureau commissioner, said the Chinese Reds had increased the raising of poppies as a source of heroin in Jehol Province, a project directed by Po I-po, alias Heku Itsu-pa, head of the Red Chinese Govt.'s Financial & Economic Com. Anslinger said the drug traffic aimed at Japan & UN forces in Korea was directed from Roshin, North Korea by Akira Itol, a Japanese who joined the Chinese Red Army in Manchuria after World War II. [See Vol. XI, p. 100H-J]

**B Narcotics Comm. chairman elected Apr. 15:** Dr. Oscar Rabasa of Mexico. The commission voted 10-0 (Britain, Canada, India, Poland, USSR abstaining) Apr. 29 for a recommendation that national drug-control laws be extended to cover synthetic narcotics as rapidly as they are produced. [See Vol. XI, p. 164K]

**C Human Rights.** The U.S. & other countries that administer UN trust territories or have colonies lost on several issues as the Human Rights Comm. drafted a declaration Apr. 14-24 on rights of self-determination. The commission decided that all peoples had the right to decide their political status and control the natural wealth of their homelands and that non-selfgoverning peoples must be granted selfrule whenever they demanded it in UN-sponsored plebiscites. The declaration will be included in covenants on political-civil and economic-social rights being drafted by the commission for eventual acceptance by UN countries. [See p. 38N]

**D Disarmament Talks.** U.S. delegate Benjamin V. Cohen told the UN Disarmament Comm. in New York Apr. 24 the world census of armed forces proposed by the U.S. could be finished within 2 years if all countries cooperated. He said the U.S. sought a disarmament plan designed to "prevent," not "regulate" war, to eliminate mass-destruction weapons and offer fool-proof safeguards against violation of armament limits. Russia's Jacob A. Malik renewed Apr. 25 his charge that the U.S. census plan (a count of atomic weapons would be in the final stage) was designed to reveal the armaments of other countries while the U.S. atomic stockpile was still concealed. [See p. 111A]

**E Intl. Children's Emergency Fund executive board in New York voted 18-1 (Russia opposed) Apr. 24 to reallocate \$6,762,000 previously earmarked for UNICEF work on the Chinese mainland. The funds had been frozen since Red China barred UNICEF operations in May 1951 on charges that the agency's emissaries interfered in national affairs. [See p. 71G; Vol. XI, 179L-M] . . . Intl. Veterans Rehabilitation Conf. at UNESCO House in Paris, sponsored by the Intl. Fed. of War Veterans Orgs., adopted Apr. 18 a program to train experts and carry out direct rehabilitation of amputees & blind veterans in 7 European countries. [See Vol. XI, p. 107L] . . . Pakistan signed an agreement Apr. 28 to receive \$1.5 million worth of UN technical aid. [See pp. 119K, 103A, 46L-M] . . . World Meteorological Org. said Apr. 2 in its first annual report it had started projects to study artificial rainmaking methods, Caribbean hurricanes and frequencies of thunderstorms in various countries. [See Vol. XI, p. 403K] . . . World population, now about 2.4 billion, will probably increase by 500,000,000 and may increase as much as 1.2 billion during the next generation (30 years), the UN Population Bulletin predicted Apr. 20. It said the rate of gain depends on how modern medical knowledge and improvement of food supplies reduces the death rate in Asia. [See 24D; XI, 220K-L]**

ure of the steel industry was "illegal." Next day he issued an order returning the industry to its owners, but execution of his order was indefinitely stayed by a 5-4 Court-of-Appeals ruling Apr. 30 to give the Govt. time to appeal to the Supreme Court. Meantime 650,000 members of the CIO United Steelworkers walked out of the steel mills Apr. 29 on orders of union president Philip Murray, remained on strike through May 1.

Murray had called the walkout as soon as he heard Pine's decision. Pres. Truman appealed to him by telegram May 1 to end the strike and invited him & the presidents of the 6 biggest steel companies to a White House meeting May 3.

**Pine's Ruling.** Judge Pine, declaring Apr. 29 that the seizure was "without authority of law," said:

"There is no express grant of power in the Constitution [Art. II deals with Presidential powers] authorizing the President to direct this seizure. There is no grant of power from which it can reasonably be implied. There is no enactment of Congress authorizing it." No Constitutional provisions "grant the President, expressly or impliedly . . . the 'residuum of power' or 'inherent' power . . . to take such action as he may deem necessary . . . whenever in his opinion an emergency exists requiring him to do so in the public interest. Instead, in Congress is lodged, within Constitutional limitations, the power 'to provide for the common defense and general welfare.' . . . I believe that the contemplated strike . . . would be less injurious to the public than the injury which would flow from a timorous judicial recognition that there is some basis for this claim to unlimited and unrestrained executive power . . ." The Judge also observed that the Taft-Hartley law, "provided by Congress to meet such an emergency," "has not yet been tried."

**Govt.'s Case.** Asst. Atty. Gen. Holmes Baldrige, arguing the Govt.'s case, said Apr. 25 that he believed the President had unlimited powers to protect the nation in emergency. The President may be restrained by the voters and may be impeached, but courts may not enjoin him, Baldrige said.

Baldrige told Pine Apr. 29: "At no time have we urged any view that the President possesses power outside the Constitution . . . We have shown, by historic Executive usage, legislative recognition, and judicial precedent that the President possesses the Constitutional power and duty to take action in a grave national emergency such as existed here . . ."

The Govt.'s brief in the case, filed Apr. 25, said: "The authority of the President to meet the existing crisis through a seizure in the form here made is clearly established by the Constitution, by historical precedent and by court decisions, and . . . this court is without authority to enjoin Presidential action so motivated and so taken." In the only instance in which a court tried to enjoin a President, the Supreme Court called the attempt "an absurd and excessive extravagance" and "held that the Judiciary would not attempt to control the President." "The availability to the Chief Executive of a Constitutional power to seize property to meet national emergency or crisis is, we believe, clear." "The exercise of the power to take may be justifiably vested on a showing of a lesser degree of necessity and emergency than would be needed to validate an outright confiscation under the police power."

Pres. Truman agreed that his powers were limited in a letter to Charles S. (Casey) Jones, pres. of the Academy of Aeronautics (La Guardia Field, N.Y.), made public by the White House Apr. 27: "The powers of the President are derived from the Constitution, and they are limited, of course, by the provisions of the Constitution, particularly those that protect the rights of individuals." "I feel sure that the Constitution does not require me to endanger our national safety by letting all the steel mills shut down at this critical time." [See p. 127M]

**Industry Case.** The steel industry's briefs, filed Apr. 25, called the seizure "wholly illegal and wholly unconstitutional." They cited the Magna Charta provision that "no freeman shall be disseised [dispossessed or wrongfully ousted] . . . unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." Even if the seizure were lawful, there was no basis "for placing into effect, in accordance with the announced intention of the defendant, of wage increases and other changes in terms and conditions of employment." [See p. 121E-F]

**Taft on Seizure.** Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) said in a radio interview in Washington Apr. 24: If he were President, he might seize the steel mills but only if Congress gave him "special legislation for that particular strike." [See p. 127M]

**Press-Radio Stand Assailed.** The American Newspaper Publishers Assn., meeting in New York, assailed Pres. Truman Apr. 24 for the steel seizure and for allegedly implying that he had similar powers to seize the press & radio. While it debated the resolution, Pres. Truman told reporters in Washington that he had never even thought of seizing the press & radio and that talk of his seizing it was a lot of hokey. [See p. 121F]

**Steel Freeze.** The Natl. Production Agency, on Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer's orders, ordered Apr. 29 an embargo on steel shipments to civilian-goods producers and foreign countries. The NPA acted as the nationwide steel strike took effect and steel output dropped in 24 hours from 290,000 tons a day to



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LABOR

#### Steel Seizure Controversy

Seizure Reversal Delayed. U.S. Dist. Judge David Andrew Pine, 60, ruled in Washington Apr. 29 that Pres. Truman's seiz-

10,000. (U.S. Steel reported Apr. 29 that it shipped a record 6,413,534 tons of steel in the Jan.-Mar. quarter.)

**Price Rise Authorized.** The Office of Price Stabilization Apr. 25 formally authorized the steel industry to raise prices an average of \$3 a ton under the Capehart Amendment, effective May 1 [see p. 127N]. Inland Steel said Apr. 29 that it would not raise prices in order to curb inflation.

Charles Edward Wilson said in a U.S. News & World Report interview made public Apr. 28 that he resigned as Defense Mobilization Director because the President, under pressure from the CIO, withdrew his previous agreement that Wilson was to try to settle the steel dispute by offering a price rise to offset the proposed wage boost [see p. 105C]. Price Stabilizer Ellis G. Amall told the House Banking Com. Apr. 29 that, on Pres. Truman's insistence, he had offered the industry a \$4.50 price rise, although he personally opposed it. [See p. 127N]

**Oil Strike.** 90,000 members of the CIO Oil Workers and 21 other unions struck oil refineries throughout the U.S. Apr. 30 to enforce demands for a 25¢ hourly pay raise (current rates average \$2 to \$2.12 an hour) & other benefits. [See p. 89P]

**Phone Strike Ends.** Western Electric settled a strike of 6,000 sales & warehouse employees in 21 states for an 11¢-to-16¢-an-hr. raise (current rates—\$1.60 to \$1.74¢) Apr. 25. This ended the last of a series of CIO Communications Workers strikes of American Tel. & Tel. subsidiaries. [See p. 128A]

## POLITICS

**Eisenhower Wins in Massachusetts.** Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower won the Massachusetts Republican Presidential preference primary Apr. 29 with a vote greater than the combined totals of all his GOP & Democratic rivals. He also won 29 and Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) 3 of the 38 convention delegates elected; 6 were uncommitted. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) continued his unbroken victory streak by winning the Democratic preference test, but the entire 36-vote Democratic delegation remained unpledged. All votes were write-ins. The vote (unofficial):

| Republican             |         |                         |        |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| Eisenhower             | 252,997 | Eisenhower              | 15,856 |
| Taft                   | 108,616 | Pres. Truman            | 7,002  |
| Gen. Douglas MacArthur | 2,260   | Taft                    | 4,483  |
| Gov. Earl Warren       | 1,533   | Gov. Paul A. Dever      | 2,294  |
| Harold E. Stassen      | 1,119   | Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson | 1,337  |
| Democratic             |         | W. Averell Harriman     | 1,128  |
| Kefauver               | 28,006  | Sen. Richard B. Russell | 686    |
|                        |         | Sen. Paul H. Douglas    | 521    |
|                        |         | Justice Wm. O. Douglas  | 307    |

Eisenhower in Paris Apr. 30 called his latest victory "an overpowering sort of thing." He said "it has begun to look kind of serious." Taft & his backers accused Eisenhower supporters of an "immoral alliance to corrupt the will of real Republicans" by persuading Democrats & independents to vote for Eisenhower in the GOP primary. This "threatens the complete destruction of the 2-party system," Taft said in Washington Apr. 30. Eisenhower backers retorted that Taft had said before the vote that the Massachusetts popularity contest would be "a fair test between myself & Eisenhower." [See p. 128C-D]

**Delegate Race.** Mississippi's Republican delegate strength was raised from 4 to 5 by the GOP Natl. Com. Apr. 29. This made the number needed for a Presidential nomination 604 instead of 603 as previously. With 716 of 1,206 Republican delegates already elected, the AP reported Apr. 30 that Taft was assured of 274 (his followers claimed 303), Eisenhower 270, Stassen 23, Warren 6 and MacArthur 2. Out of 473 of 1,230 Democratic delegates picked, the AP said Harriman had 92½, Kefauver 73½, Russell 37, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) 33½, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) 23, Dever 15, Stevenson 10½, Pres. Truman 6, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.) 2, Fed. Security Admin. Oscar R. Ewing 1, Sup. Court Justice William O. Douglas ½ and House Speaker Sam Rayburn ½. Stassen, who was competing with Taft for Ohio delegates in the May 5 primary (write-ins were ruled out Apr. 24), said Apr. 25 that he had authorized his Ohio delegate candidates, if elected, to switch to Eisenhower at the GOP Natl. Convention "at the appropriate time." [See p. 120G-H]

**Indorsements.** Saturday Evening Post (May 3 issue)—Eisenhower. Cleveland Plain Dealer (Apr. 30)—Taft.

**Sen. Brien McMahon (Conn.),** 48, announced his candidacy for the Dem. Presidential nomination in N.Y. May 1. [See 103L]

## CONGRESS

**Judgeship Bill Killed.** A bill that would have permitted Pres. Truman to appoint 23 new federal judges was recommitted by

a 165-149 House vote Apr. 23. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), who offered the recommittal motion, opposed granting the President any more powers because of "widespread revulsion" over his seizure of the steel industry [see p. 136G]. 158 R., 7 D. voted to recommit; 142 D., 6 R., 1 ind. voted against recommitment. (Ex-U.S. Atty. Ernest A. Tolin, an interim Presidential appointee to the federal bench in Los Angeles, was denounced as "unclean" by Fed. Dist. Judges Benjamin Harrison & Leon R. Yankwich at a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing in Los Angeles Apr. 17. They cited rumors of "misconduct" by Tolin, said he tried his cases in the newspapers.) [See Vol. XI, p. 324H]

**Immigration Bars Repealed.** A bill revising U.S. immigration & deportation laws and ending racial barriers to immigration & citizenship was passed by a 206-68 standing vote of the House and sent to the Senate Apr. 25. The bill would allow entry of 154,657 immigrants a year, 380 more than the current total, under quotas based on national origin of the U.S. population in 1920. Top quotas: Britain & Northern Ireland 65,361, Germany 25,813, Ireland 17,756. Independent Far Eastern nations, some of which had been totally excluded, would have minimum quotas of 100. (A bill to admit 500 shepherders as requested by Sen. Pat McCarran D., Nev. was passed by the House and sent to the White House Mar. 31.) [See p. 64B]

**RFC Abolition Killed.** A bill to abolish the RFC was sent back to the Senate Banking Com. by a 39-36 Senate vote Apr. 23. 39 D., 4 R. voted for recommitment; 33 R., 3 D. against. RFC Admin. Harry A. McDonald Apr. 28 authorized the 31 district RFC offices to make loans of up to \$50,000 each without prior approval from Washington. Loans of up to \$100,000 each can also be made on this basis if private banks participate. [See p. 64N]

**Brehm Conviction Upheld.** The conviction of Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R., O.) for taking political gifts from a clerk in his office was upheld by the Court of Appeals Apr. 24. [See XI, 212M]

## GENERAL

**Supreme Court.** New York's released-time program, which frees public school children from classes one hour a week to allow them to take out-of-school religious instruction, was upheld by a 6-3 Supreme Court decision April 28. Justice Douglas' majority opinion said the program did not violate the Constitutional requirement of church-state separation since no question of preference, coercion or "free exercise" of religion was involved. He added: "We find no Constitutional requirement which makes it necessary for government to be hostile to religion," only a requirement that it "be neutral when it comes to competition between sects." Black, Frankfurter & Jackson dissented, Jackson on grounds the program did imply coercion, the others in the belief that releasing children for religious teaching violated government neutrality. [See Vol. XI, p. 231P]

Illinois' right to pass a bill outlawing "group libel" and "race hatred" literature was upheld Apr. 28 by a 5-4 Supreme Court ruling which sustained Joseph Beahm's conviction under the bill. Beahm, president of the White Circle League of America, had been fined \$200 for disseminating anti-Negro petitions. His appeal was filed by the American Civil Liberties Union, which opposed his racial views but defended his right of free speech & press. Frankfurter's majority opinion held that group libel could be banned under the same theory as individual libel was. But he observed that although the court considered the Illinois law constitutional that did not mean it thought it wise. Black, Reed, Jackson & Douglas dissented. [See Vol. XI, pp. 165H, 135E]

The court Apr. 28 also: (1) ruled 7-1 that the Govt. failed to prove anti-trust charges against a non-profit medical-hospital insurance plan of the Oregon Medical Society; Black dissented, Clark disqualified himself [see Vol. VII, p. 343E]; (2) upheld 8-1 the conviction of Mrs. Yvette J. Madsen for murdering her husband, AF Lt. Andrew E. Madsen, in Germany in 1949; Black dissented [see Vol. X, p. 96K]; (3) refused an appeal of the treason conviction of Mrs. Iva Ikugo Toguri (Tokio Rose) D'Aquino, 35 [see Vol. IX, p. 336A]; (4) authorized Texas to file a complaint accusing New Mexico of violating water-use provision of a 1938 Rio Grande compact. [See p. 130G]

**Tax Inquiries.** Internal Revenue agents William B. Carnes & Andres M. Saldana testified before the House Ways & Means subcommittee investigating the tax bureau Apr. 23 that ex-Internal Revenue Comm. Joseph D. Nunan Jr. had failed to report \$176,000 of his 1944-50 income on his tax returns. Nunan had refused to answer questions about \$97,328.72 of this during closed hearings Mar. 18 on grounds it might incriminate him. He had received \$89,994 of the total while he was commissioner.

Thomas V. Sullivan, attorney for Brown & Bigelow, St. Paul advertising novelty manufacturers, testified Apr. 24 that in 1947 Nunan, shortly after resigning as IRB commissioner, made about 4 telephone calls to the IRB, got a favorable tax decision for the company and was paid \$24,985 in Brown & Bigelow stock.

**A** Subcom. Chrmn. Cecil R. King (D., Calif.) said Apr. 28 that Nunan had twice reversed unfavorable findings of alcohol tax unit field agents to grant licenses to Joseph Applebaum of New York to operate wineries in Canandaigua, N.Y. King said Applebaum paid James B. E. Olson, then ex-Asst. Internal Revenue Collector for Brooklyn, "close to \$100,000" during 1945-47. Applebaum testified that (1) he did not know Nunan intervened and it was not necessary, (2) the only time he sought Nunan's help, Nunan gave him advice he knew about anyway, (3) the alcohol tax unit "persecuted" his wine interests for years until he hired Olson (at \$500 a week). Olson refused to testify Apr. 29 on grounds of possible self-incrimination. [See p. 112H]

**B** San Francisco indictments accusing ex-Asst. Tax Div. Chief John A. Malone, Mrs. Eleanor F. Dana and the Shumate Pharmacy chain of conspiracy to back-date tax returns were dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Louis E. Goodman Apr. 17. [See p. 64H]

Clarence B. Krugbaum won Civil Service approval Apr. 22 as Dist. Tax Comm. for the N.Y.C. area. [See p. 121M]

Fred M. Saigh Jr., owner of the St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Club, was indicted in St. Louis Apr. 22 on charges of evading \$49,620 in taxes on unreported income of \$108,823 for 1946-49. Saigh surrendered Apr. 24, was released on \$2,000 bond. [See Vol. XI, p. 87J; IX, 32A-B]

**C** Poncet Davis, 43, pres. & chief owner of Robbins Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, was indicted in Cleveland Apr. 23 on charges of evading \$738,249 in taxes. Charles Oliphant, ex-chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau, had testified that Davis gave him free plane rides. [See Vol. XI, p. 405C]

Delferd L. Olsen, head of the IRB's intelligence division, said Apr. 24 that a special tax bureau racket squad had collected \$13,725,000 in tax settlements from racketeers, including \$1,000,000 from one gangster, since July 1951. They handled 1,432 racket cases; almost 3,400 were pending. [See p. 122B]

**D** A-Bomb Test. 2,000 Marines huddled in foxholes 7,000 yds. from "ground zero" when an A-bomb was dropped by a bomber and exploded some 2,000 ft. above Yucca Flat, Nev. May 1. It was probably the U.S.' 27th A-blast. [See p. 128M]

Rumely Conviction Reversed. The contempt-of-Congress conviction of Dr. Edward A. Rumely of the Com. for Constitutional Govt. was reversed by a 2-1 Court of Appeals decision Apr. 29. Judge David L. Bazelon dissented. [See Vol. XI, p. 165M]

The Justice Dept. reported Apr. 12 that of 155 persons cited for contempt of Congress since 1947 80 have been acquitted, 43 convicted, the rest were pending, 100 of those cited were House Un-American Activities Com. witnesses, of whom 63 were acquitted, 35 convicted, the last was still pending.

**E** California Land Ban Invalid. The California Supreme Court ruled 4-3 Apr. 17 that the state's 32-yr.-old Alien Land Law, which bars aliens ineligible for U. S. citizenship from owning land in California, was unconstitutional. [See Vol. X, p. 133N]



## FINANCE & ECONOMICS

**F** Price Control. The Office of Price Stabilization suspended price controls on 16 commodities Apr. 28 under an order issued Apr. 22. Items affected (all selling below ceiling prices): cattle hides, kips, calfskins, tallow, lard, animal waste materials, vegetable oils, soapstock, crude cottonseed oil, crude soybean oil, crude corn oil, burlap, wool, wool tops, wool noils, wool waste.

The OPS put ceilings on prices of seed potatoes sold in retail groceries Apr. 8 because they had been sold as eating potatoes at over-ceiling prices. The ceilings were the same as for ordinary table potatoes. . . . The OPS refused Apr. 15 a general rise in cigarette ceiling prices. . . . Lambert S. O'Malley of Kansas City, Mo. became acting OPS enforcement director Apr. 15. [See p. 115C] . . . OPS Dir. Ellis G. Arnall ordered Apr. 12 that names of all price violators be made available for publication. [See Vol. XI, p. 315G]

**G** Other Price Action. The ICC Apr. 14 gave the nation's railroads their 12th general freight rate increase since the war. Eastern roads got a 9% boost, all others 6%. This gave them the

full 15% they requested in Mar. 1951. The \$687 million rise was opposed by the OPS, Agriculture Dept. & other Govt. agencies. Rates on grain were to take effect May 17, all others May 2. Domestic water carriers were authorized similar increases. [See p. 50J; Vol. XI, 407G] . . . The CAB Apr. 9 authorized domestic trunk airlines to raise fares \$1 a ticket. [See p. 83A] . . . Kaiser-Frazer cut prices of Henry J autos \$100 to \$168 a car Apr. 20. [See Vol. XI, p. 407E; X, 318G] . . . Glen Alden Coal, world's largest anthracite producer, announced Apr. 12 a \$1.10-a-ton cut in prices of 4 popular coal sizes: chestnut, pea, stove & egg. [See Vol. XI, p. 47G]

**Materials Curbs.** Virtually all controls on use of natural & synthetic rubber were removed by the Natl. Production Authority Apr. 21 (announced Apr. 19). [See p. 66H] . . . The NPA Apr. 18 ordered a "numerical preference list" system for granting priorities on delivery of machine tools. Producers must deliver on the basis of urgency. [See Vol. XI, p. 358K-L] . . . The Defense Production Admin. Apr. 15 raised structural steel allotments for schools, hospitals, commercial buildings & highways for the July-Sept. quarter to more than double the Apr.-June allotments. [See pp. 111F, 59C] . . . The DPA authorized quick amortization of 75% of Erie Mining Co.'s \$298,070,000 taconite (an iron ore) expansion in Minnesota, biggest tax write-off of the mobilization program (reported Apr. 15). [See p. 115C]

**Oil Overcharge Complaint.** The Mutual Security Agency asked the Justice Dept. Apr. 24 to investigate complaints that Socony-Vacuum, Esso Export and affiliates of Caltex overcharged about \$50 million during 1949-51 on Middle East crude oil sold in Western Europe for Marshall Plan & Mutual Security funds. The companies denied overcharging. [See Vol. XI, p. 422J]

## COMPANY EARNINGS

|                                           | Net Income   |              | Per Share |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------|
|                                           | 1951         | 1950         | 1951      | 1950   |
| Aluminum Co. of Canada.....               | \$24,508,397 | \$31,087,000 |           |        |
| Amerada Petroleum Corp.....               | 16,296,652   | 15,399,607   | \$5.17    | \$4.88 |
| Anacanda Copper Mining Co.....            | 50,216,838   | 46,689,645   | 5.79      | 5.38   |
| Anacanda Wire & Cable Co.....             | 5,765,586    | 5,265,266    | 6.83      | 6.24   |
| Briggs Mfg. Co.....                       | 10,957,517   | 16,583,276   | 5.63      | 8.51   |
| Cerro de Pasco Corp.....                  | 13,798,045   | 3,968,020    | 11.70     | 3.53   |
| Climax Molybdenum Co.....                 | 7,964,169    | 12,925,478   | 3.10      | 5.13   |
| Consol. Mining & Smelting (Canada)        | 50,785,381   | 41,969,861   | 15.50     | 12.81  |
| Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., Ltd.....     | 5,453,833    | 4,481,934    | 2.62      | 2.16   |
| Eastern Air Lines.....                    | 7,231,621    | 5,257,874    | 3.02      | 2.19   |
| Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.....       | 9,745,779    | 7,728,100    | 4.01      | 3.34   |
| Ford Motor Co. of Canada.....             | 14,885,848   | 19,663,350   | 8.97      | 11.85  |
| W. T. Grant Co.....                       | 17,516,547   | 8,102,551    | 12.90     | 3.16   |
| Humble Oil & Refining Co.....             | 169,480,626  | 129,359,991  | 4.72      | 3.60   |
| Imperial Oil, Ltd.....                    | 35,951,153   | 30,460,567   | 1.20      | 1.12   |
| Intl. Petroleum Co., Ltd.....             | 31,214,400   | 24,812,918   | 2.15      | 1.71   |
| Intl. Telephone & Tel. Co. (& subs.)..... | 17,992,314   | 15,557,339   |           |        |
| Island Creek Coal Co.....                 | 5,795,369    | 5,081,140    | 4.67      | 4.15   |
| Kaiser-Frazer Corp.....                   | 412,308,768  | 413,260,193  |           |        |
| Kellogg Co.....                           | 8,342,820    | 10,053,256   | 1.78      | 2.30   |
| Kern County Land Co.....                  | 11,320,902   | 11,833,785   | 2.83      | 2.96   |
| Lone Star Cement Corp.....                | 8,932,007    | 10,030,292   | 3.14      | 3.52   |
| M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.....            | 5,632,398    | 8,723,553    | 4.05      | 6.38   |
| R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.....                | 5,922,262    | 7,843,678    | 2.80      | 4.12   |
| McColl-Fontenac Oil.....                  | 5,899,682    | 6,661,296    | 2.17      | 2.46   |
| Metropolitan Edison Co.....               | 5,745,970    | 5,064,630    | 26.72     | 23.55  |
| Mission Corp.....                         | 6,473,444    | 6,201,103    | 1.57      | 1.50   |
| Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc.....            | 5,305,301    | 4,895,626    |           |        |
| N.Y. Central R.R. (& subs.).....          | 21,011,506   | 19,614,125   | 3.26      | 3.04   |
| St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd.....              | 9,247,477    | 8,270,869    |           |        |
| Pacific West'n Oil Corp.....              | 7,805,680    | 5,863,638    | 1.60      | 1.29   |
| Paramount Pictures Corp.....              | 5,459,273    | 6,565,041    | 2.33      | 2.67   |
| Philadelphia Co.....                      | 11,556,313   | 9,114,597    | 1.89      | 1.36   |
| Powell River Co., Ltd.....                | 9,680,479    | 10,206,417   | 2.30      | 2.53   |
| Pullman, Inc.....                         | 10,269,939   | 9,583,089    | 4.69      | 4.49   |
| South'n Natural Gas Co.....               | 7,422,565    | 5,948,827    | 4.34      | 3.82   |
| Standard Gas & Electric (& subs.).....    | 12,785,662   | 10,673,455   |           |        |
| Standard Oil of N.J. (only).....          | 311,970,088  | 219,061,638  | 5.15      | 3.62   |
| Standard Oil of N.J. (& subs.).....       | 528,460,779  | 408,223,223  | 8.72      | 6.74   |
| Tide Water Associated Oil.....            | 37,060,606   | 33,364,115   | 4.79      | 5.19   |
| United Paramount Theaters.....            | 10,705,011   | 12,141,667   | 3.24      | 3.72   |
| Virginian Ry. (& sub.).....               | 7,276,615    | 6,825,256    | 4.48      | 4.11   |

<sup>a</sup>Includes \$527,842 tax adjustment credit for prior years. <sup>b</sup>Yr. Jan. 31, 1952  
<sup>c</sup>Yr. Jan. 31, 1951 <sup>d</sup>Net loss <sup>e</sup>52 weeks Jan. 26, 1952 <sup>f</sup>1951 period  
<sup>g</sup>Largest for any private corp. in 1951; after \$400,700,000 taxes <sup>h</sup>Includes  
net capital gains of \$4,002,590 in 1951, \$2,144,384 in 1950 <sup>i</sup>Preferred



## ARTS & SCIENCE

**Medical Science.** Weakened heart conditions caused by a hole in the septum or wall separating the two auricles of the heart can now be treated by surgery, according to a report from Hahne-

mann Medical College, Philadelphia, Apr. 21 to the American College of Physicians meeting in Cleveland . . . Monkey lungs have been substituted for the first time for human lungs in a technique developed by Dr. W. T. Mustard of the University of Toronto and described to the American Surgical Assn. in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Apr. 19. Used in conjunction with a mechanical heart outside the body, the lungs supplied oxygen to the blood and maintained life in several babies for a few hours. [See p. 83] . . . Drugs recently hailed as "miraculous" in the fight against tuberculosis have not been found as effective as previously thought. Tests disclosed by the Trudeau Laboratory, Saranac Lake, N.Y., Apr. 22 show that patients develop resistance to the drugs as early as 26 days after the beginning of treatment. But work with one drug, isonicotinic acid hydrazide, still continues in treatment of tuberculosis of the tongue & larynx in New York hospitals. [See p. 59H] . . . 2 new drugs—hexamethonium chloride & hydrazinophthalazine—were reported at a meeting of the American Heart Assn. in Cleveland Apr. 17 as of value in reducing (not curing) high blood pressure. Dr. Henry A. Schroeder of the Washington School of Medicine, St. Louis, warned that the drugs were in the experimental stage and must be used with caution. [See Vol. XI, p. 231E] . . . Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis officials requested parents & doctors in test areas Apr. 17 to discontinue the use of gamma globulin in treating polio this summer. The globulin will be used experimentally in controlled tests to discover its effect on the various stages of polio. [See Vol. XI, p. 288A] . . . New treatment methods for hemophilia were reported by Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N.J. Apr. 10. Injection of blood plasma high in protein content have been found effective . . . New gains were also reported in experiments seeking to reduce the resistance of bacteria to continued use of antibiotics. Dr. M. G. Sevag (U. of Pa. Med. School) told the Society of American Bacteriologists in Boston Apr. 28 that the idea had special application especially in areas where mosquitoes & flies had become resistant to DDT. [See Vol. XI, p. 279L]

**Radio & TV.** A new method of sending radio signals that may open the way to long-distance television was reported by Jack Gould in the N.Y. Times Apr. 30. High-frequency signals used for TV travel in a straight line, therefore restrict current TV broadcasts to the horizon—the limit of the line of sight. The new method uses the ionosphere's E layer as a mirror to reflect the signals beyond the horizon. It was discovered by MIT and the Natl. Bureau of Standards in cooperation with the Collins Radio Co. and developed at a "mystery" station in Cedar Rapids, Ia. in cooperation with the State Dept.'s "Voice of America." [See p. 91H; Vol. XI, 287P]

Ex-FCC Chmn. Wayne Coy and Time, Inc. asked the FCC Apr. 21 for permission to take over radio station KOB and TV station KOB-TV in Albuquerque. [See p. 55L-M] . . . Purchase of the 16-station RHC Cadena Azul, one of Cuba's 2 big radio chains, was announced by Edmund A. Chester, new gen. mgr., Apr. 29. A group of U.S. & Cuban businessmen headed by Heriberto Hernandez paid Amado Trinidad, one of the chain's founders, about \$1 million for it. They plan to start TV.

**Other TV News.** TV sets in use in the U.S. Apr. 1 (from NBC Television Network Data Chart Apr. 28): 16,939,000. Top cities: N.Y. 2,930,000 sets, Los Angeles 1,155,000, Chicago 1,135,000, Philadelphia 1,032,000. [See p. 67C] . . . Television Authority, representing TV performers, and the AFL American Fed. of Radio Artists agreed Apr. 7 to merge July 1 unless a merger with the AFL Actors and Chorus Equity Assns., the AFL American Guild of Variety Artists and the AFL American Guild of Musical Artists takes place before that date. Name agreed on for the proposed new group: American Fed. of Television & Radio Artists. [See p. 8D] . . . AP announced Apr. 13 that it had entered the TV film news field with a new subsidiary, Spotnews Productions, Inc. (pres.: Theodore A. Morde). . . . FCC reported Mar. 6 that the TV broadcasting industry made a profit, \$43,600,000 before taxes, in 1951 for the first time in its existence. This compared with radio broadcasting's \$10,400,000 before-tax income. TV revenues in 1951: \$239,500,000; radio's: \$132,200,000. [See Vol. XI, pp. 422N, 120B] . . . A bill banning televising, broadcasting or filming of New York State official hearings at which witnesses are compelled to testify was signed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Mar. 27. [See p. 65E] . . . Italy's first TV station was opened on an experimental basis in Milan Apr. 12. [See p. 34F]

## LEADING APRIL FILMS

N.Y. Releases

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

**AARON SLICK FROM PUNKIN CRICK.** Film version of Walter Benjamin Hare play about clumsy yokel, slow at love-making but quick at out-smarting city slicker. Screenplay & direction by Claude Binyon. Produced by Wm. Perlberg & Geo. Seaton for Paramount. Cast headed by Alan Young, Dinah Shore, Robt. Merrill, Adele Jergens. Apr. 18.

**ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN.** Screen version of Geo. & Helen Papashvily book about Russian immigrant's hilarious adventures in becoming an American. Screenplay by Geo. Seaton & Geo. Oppenheimer. Directed by Seaton. Produced by Wm. Perlberg for Paramount. Cast includes José Ferrer, Kim Hunter, Kurt Kaszner, Eugenie Leontovich, Oscar Karlweiss. Apr. 4.

**ENCORE.** Film dramatizations of 3 W. Somerset Maugham stories: "The Ant & the Grasshopper"; screen play by T. E. B. Clarke; directed by Pat

Jackson; in cast: Nigel Patrick, Roland Culver. "Gigolo & Gigolette"; screenplay by Eric Ambler; directed by Harold French; in cast: Glynis Johns, Terence Morgan. "Winter Cruise"; screenplay by Arthur Macrae; directed by Anthony Pelissier; cast includes Kay Walsh, Noel Purcell. Produced by Antony Darnborough. J. Arthur Rank presentation released by Paramount. Apr. 2.

**FAITHFUL CITY.** English-language Israeli film about rehabilitation of war orphans in Israel. Written, directed & produced by Josef Leytes. Mole-deth Production presented by M. Lona Friedman. Distributed by RKO. In cast: Jamie Smith, John Slater, Dina Peskin, Israel Hanin. Apr. 7.

**MISS JULIE.** Swedish-language film version of Strindberg play about love of nobleman's daughter for his valet. Written & directed by Alf Sjöberg. Produced by Rune Waldekranz. Sandrew Production released by Trans-Global Pictures. Cast headed by Anita Björk, Ulf Palme. Apr. 7.

**MY SON, JOHN.** Screenplay by Myles Conolly & Leo McCarey, based on McCarey's story. Directed & produced by McCarey. Starring Helen Hayes & late Robt. Walker. About mother who discovers her son is a subversive. Presented by Paramount. Cast includes Van Heflin, Dean Jagger. Apr. 8.

**NEVER TAKE NO FOR AN ANSWER.** Paul & Pauline Gallico screenplay based on Gallico's story about Italian boy who goes to Pope for aid for sick donkey. Directed by Maurice Cloche & Ralph Smart. Produced by Anthony Havelock-Allan. Souvaine Selective Pictures released. Cast headed by Vittorio Manunta, Denis O'Dea, Nerio Bernardi, Guido Celano. Apr. 28.

**TOMORROW IS TOO LATE.** Italian-language film about boy & girl whose romance nearly leads to disaster because of prejudice against sex education. Screenplay by Alfred Machard & Leonide Moguy. Directed by Moguy. Produced by Giuseppe Amato. Presented by Jos. Burstyn. Cast headed by Pier Angeli, Vittorio De Sica, Gino Lurini, Lois Maxwell. Apr. 13.

**VALLEY OF THE EAGLES.** Chase over Lapland snows for thieves who have stolen military secret. Written & directed by Terence Young. Produced by Nat. Brownstein. Presented by Independent Sovereign Films. Released by Lippert Pictures. In cast: John McCallum, Jack Warner. Apr. 10.

**WITH A SONG IN MY HEART.** Film biog. of singer Jane Froman. Written by Lamar Trotti. Directed by Walter Lang. Produced by Trotti for 20th Century-Fox. Cast headed by Susan Hayward (with Miss Froman doing the singing), Rory Calhoun, Thelma Ritter, David Wayne. Apr. 4. [See p. 124P]

## NEW YORK THEATER

### OPENED

**HOOK 'N LADDER,** by Charles Horner & Henry Miles. Farce comedy about fire-engine salesman. Produced & directed by Al Moritz. Cast featured Vicki Cummings. Apr. 29 at Royale. Closed after one performance. (0-0-8)\*

**THE MALE ANIMAL,** revival of James Thurber-Elliott Nugent 1940 comedy about placid professor who fights off ex-football hero's designs on wife. Now hailed also as topical defense of academic freedom. Presented by N.Y. City Theater Co. Staged by Michael Gordon. Starring Nugent, Martha Scott, Robert Preston; with Matt Briggs, Halliwell Hobbs, Ruth McDevitt. Apr. 30 at City Center for 2-week run. (8-0-0)\*

**MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,** revival of William Shakespeare comedy. Produced by Luther Greene. Directed by Anthony Euirel. Cast featured Euirel, Claire Luce, Melville Cooper, Jay Robinson. May 1 at Music Box. (0-1-7)\*

### CLOSED

**FOUR SAINTS IN THREE ACTS,** Apr. 27, 15 performances. [See p. 124F-G]

**GOLDEN BOY,** Apr. 27, 56 performances. [See p. 83L]

**THE GRASS HARP,** Apr. 26, 36 performances. [See p. 107B]

**JANE,** Apr. 26, 100 performances. [See p. 43N]

**VENUS OBSERVED,** Apr. 26, 86 performances. [See p. 51G]

\*1st fig.—favorable reviews, 2d—mixed, 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 19D]

## NEW BOOKS

**BOSWELL IN HOLLAND 1763-1764.** Edited by Frederick A. Pottle. James Boswell, at 23, tries to reform. Apr. 28. (McGraw-Hill, 433 pp., \$6½)

**CONQUEST BY TERROR: The Story of Satellite Europe,** by Leland Stowe. How Russia is absorbing its neighbors. Apr. 28. (Random, 300 pp., \$3.50)†

**THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE** by Taylor Caldwell. Revolt against New Deal dictatorship of 1970. Apr. 29. (Crown, \$3.50)\*

**FLEE THE ANGRY STRANGERS** by George Mandel. Grim novel about a female dole addict. Apr. 22. (Bobbs-Merrill, 480 pp., \$3.75)\*

**THE FOURTEENTH OF OCTOBER** by Bryher (Englishwoman using only last name). Norman conquest of England. Apr. 28. (Pantheon, 223 pp., \$2.75)\*

**THE GOLDEN HAND** by Edith Simon (English). Novel of life in 14th century England. Apr. 25. (Putnam, 501 pp., \$4)\*

**I WAS STALIN'S PRISONER** by Robert A. Vogeler with Leigh White. IT&T executive's imprisonment in Hungary. May 1. (Harcourt, Brace, 314 pp., \$3.75)† [See Vol. XI, p. 411E]

**THE MEMOIRS OF HERBERT HOOVER: The Cabinet & The Presidency, 1920-1933.** 2d volume of Hoover's autobiog. Apr. 28. (Macmillan, 405 pp., \$4)†

\*Fiction †Non-fiction

## OBITUARIES

Oscar Edmund Berninghaus, 77, artist of Southwest U.S. life; Apr. 27 in Toas, N.M.

Victor Boret, 79, French Agriculture Min. 1917-19, 1930-31, ex-French Senator; Apr. 24 in Saumur, France.

Prof. Guido Castelnuovo, 87, Italian mathematician & Senator, pres. of Lincei Natl. Academy; Apr. 27 in Rome.

Countess of Dudley, 73, who as Gertie Millar became famed Gaiety actress in Edwardian era; Apr. 25 in Chiddingfold, Eng.

Dr. Russell Landrum Haden, 63, medical director of Red Cross blood program; Apr. 26 in Cleveland after a stroke.

Mrs. Ludwig Kaas, 71, ex-head of Centrist Party in Germany, director of excavation under St. Peter's Basilica which led to discovery of St. Peter's tomb; Apr. 25 in Rome. [See Vol. X, 419D]

Dr. Hendrick Anthony Kramers, 57, atomic scientist who chaired UN Atomic Energy Comm. in 1946, attained world renown for work on atomic structures, effect of absolute temperatures on atoms; Apr. 24 in Leyden, Netherlands. [See VI, 227G]

**A** Frederick Roy Martin, 80, AP gen. mgr. 1921-25, book publishing executive since; Apr. 27 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Mrs. Georgina Campbell Manville, 33, estranged 8th wife of Tommy Manville; killed in auto accident Apr. 26 in Greenburgh, N.Y. She was driving to breakfast with him. [See Vol. V, p. 398P]

Christian Otto Gerberding Miller, 86, chairman of Pacific Lighting Corp., Stanford U. trustee; Apr. 23 in San Francisco.

Rep. Reid F. Murray (R., Wis.), 64, serving his 7th term, member of Agriculture Com.; Apr. 29 in Bethesda, Md. of nephritis.

Morris M. Musselman, 52, scenario writer, author (*Get a Horse, I Married a Redhead*); Apr. 22 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

**B** George Thomas, 49, who wrote 3 bestsellers in 5 years (*A Tenement in Soho, Neighbors, My Mind Is a Kingdom*) despite muscular atrophy which crippled him from 14; Apr. 27, London.

Pierce Williams, 66, chief of Mutual Security Agency's Productivity Section in Belgium; Apr. 25 in Brussels (heart).



## S P O R T S

**C** Basketball. NBA (pro.) playoffs: Minneapolis Lakers 82-65 over N.Y. Knickerbockers (4 games to 3) in Minneapolis Apr. 25, for their 4th title in 5 years. [See p. 92J] . . . Judge Saul S. Streit suspended sentence in N.Y. Apr. 29 on 3 ex-Kentucky U. basketball stars in a fix case. They were Alex Groza, Ralph Beard & Dale Barnstable. He denounced their college as "the acme of commercialism & over-emphasis" and their former coach, Adolph Rupp, for having associated with Ed Kurd, called "the Frank Erickson of Kentucky." William Spivey, All-America player who quit Kentucky recently, was indicted for alleged perjury in N.Y. Apr. 28 over a fix case. The NCAA announced an inquiry into Kentucky's athletics Apr. 30. [See 76A-B; XI, 400C, 352G]

**D** Bicycle Racing. Tom Montemage, Buffalo, set new American ½-mi. indoor record of 1:04.6 in Buffalo Apr. 6.

Golf. North & South amateur, Pinehurst, N.C.: won Apr. 26 by Frank Stranahan over Frank Strafaci, 8 & 7, for his 3d N&S title in 7 years. [See Vol. XI, p. 264F] . . . Richmond (Calif.) women's open: won Apr. 28 by Patty Berg for \$750 after setting a women's world record of 64 there Apr. 26. Her 210 for 54 holes bettered women's PGA record by 5 strokes. [See 108E]

**E** Gymnastics. Natl. AAU championships, State College, Pa., ended Apr. 26: team title won by Phila. Turners; No. 1 berth on U.S. Olympic gymnastic team won by Bob Stout, 26, of Turners who took all-around title in upset. [See p. 116H-J]

Hockey. American Hockey League announced Apr. 25 Pittsburgh Hornets earned \$20,499.13 in winning Calder Cup playoffs. They beat Providence Reds in finals . . . Sid Smith, 26, Toronto Maple Leafs' leftwinger, was declared winner of Natl. Hockey League's Lady Byng Memorial Trophy for 1951-52 season Apr. 24. He will get \$1,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 144M]

**F** Horse Racing. \$60,000 Gallant Fox Handicap, Jamaica, N.Y. Apr. 26: won by Wm. Helis Jr.'s Spartan Valor, Jimmy Stout up, for \$48,200. [See p. 68M] . . . \$31,150 Blue Grass Stakes, Lexington, Ky., Apr. 24: won by Sam Wilson Jr.'s Gushing Oil, ridden by Steve Brooks, for \$19,447.50 . . . Md. Hunt Cup, Baltimore, Md., Apr. 26: won for 3d time by Mrs. Wm. G. Clothier's Pine Pep, Mike Smithwick riding. [See p. 132G] . . . 2,000 Guineas, Newmarket, Eng., Apr. 30: won by Eugene Constant's (French) Thunderhead II for \$40,925. [See XI, 152K]

Soccer. English League title, London, Apr. 26: Manchester United 6, Arsenal 1.

Swimming. Hungarian women's team claimed world 400-meter relay freestyle record of 4:27.2 in Budapest Apr. 28.

**G** Track. Pennsylvania Relays, Philadelphia, Apr. 25-26: Manhattan College won 440, 880 & mi. titles (all relays) on soggy track. Drake Relays, Des Moines, Apr. 25-26: Kansas U. won mile, 4-mi. (17:15.9, American record) and distance medley (all relays). (Wesley Santee of Kansas ran a 4:07.4 mi. in last race.)

Water Skiing. World distance record of 135 mi. set by Bruce Parker & Evelyn Wolmford, 25, of Amityville, N.Y., between Nassau, Bahamas & Miami Apr. 26. Old record: 120 mi. set in 1941 by Franz Steinhardt on Lake Michigan.

Yachting. Bermuda races: King Edward VIII Gold Cup won Apr. 26 by Bert Darrell, Bermuda, in intl. one-design Teaser. Bermuda won Amorita Cup, the U.S. the Aberfeldy Cup Apr. 25.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**175 Lost at Sea.** 175 men were lost when the 32,000-ton aircraft carrier Wasp rammed & sank the 1,630-ton minesweeper Hobson during night maneuvers in mid-Atlantic Apr. 26. All those missing, including Lt. Comdr. W. J. Tierney, were aboard the Hobson. Normally stationed a half-mile away from the carrier to rescue downed planes, the Hobson apparently crossed the bow of the Wasp at full speed, was cut in half and sank in 4 mins. The Wasp rescued 61 Hobson men. A 75-foot gash was cut in its water line. A Navy court will investigate. [See XI, 184M]

**May Day Riots.** Communists enlisted 10,000 of 400,000 persons attending a May Day rally in Tokio May 1 and staged a riotous attempt to break into the Imperial Palace grounds through police lines. The rioters shouted anti-U.S., anti-Japanese Govt. slogans, overturned & burned a dozen American cars, attacked several Americans. They were overcome by Tokio police using tear gas & clubs and firing warning shots. One Japanese was killed, 450 persons injured. [See p. 110L]

Armed anti-Communists fired on a small group of Reds who tried to march behind Mexico City's May Day parade after they were barred from it. One student was killed, 17 persons injured. 500,000 anti-Reds were in the main parade. [See p. 124A]

**K** Rival May Day rallies were held in East & West Berlin without serious inter-sector disorders. Western zones were heavily guarded because Eastern Free German Youths had invaded West Berlin during a "peace" demonstration Apr. 24 and battled police & anti-Reds in the streets. [See Vol. XI, p. 258N]

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin watched troops, armor & jet planes on parade during Moscow's May Day celebration in Red Square. Marshal Leonid A. Govorov, main speaker, said the Soviets could deal "imperialistic aggressors" a devastating blow if they attacked the USSR. He denounced "American barbarians" for "use of germ weapons" in Korea-China. [See pp. 125J, 62F]

**L** Plane Crashes. N.Y.-bound Pan-American Stratocruiser with 50 in north central Brazil Apr. 30, Brazilian Atty. Gen. Jorge Godoy aboard . . . U.S. F-84 Thunderjet, village of St. Peter's, Kent, Eng. Apr. 27, killing pilot Capt. C. V. Fogerty and elderly couple . . . Cause of Jan. 22 crash in Elizabeth, N.J. which killed Robert P. Patterson, 22 others was listed as mystery by CAB Apr. 27 after long inquiry. [See p. 132N]

**M** Crime. The Fed. Bureau of Prisons reported Apr. 25 that 82 persons were executed in the U.S. in 1950, a 20-year low, against the record 199 in 1935. A 5% rise in crime was noted by the FBI Apr. 20 with 14.4% of those arrested under 21. Auto thefts increased 15.3%, larcenies 7.1%. Bank embezzlements rose 25% in 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 397K]

**German Mine Blast.** 47 were killed in a coal mine explosion near Zwickau, Saxony (Soviet Zone) Apr. 19. [See XI, 416L]

**Japanese Fire.** Fire destroyed ⅓ of Tottori, Japan (pop. 61,000) Apr. 18. Damage: \$41 million. No lives were lost.

**Horsemeat Case Dismissed.** Charges that Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Chicago Board of Health president, had permitted illegal sale of horsemeat were dismissed Apr. 29. [See p. 92N]

**Married.** Actress Shelley Winters and actor Vittorio Gassman, Apr. 28 in Juarez, Mexico (her first, his 2d) . . . Pulitzer Prize correspondent Marguerite Higgins and Maj. Gen. William E. Hall, commander of 4th Air Force, in Reno, Nevada Apr. 26. [See Vol. XI, p. 151P] . . . Detective story writer Leslie Charteris and actress Audrey Long in Montecito, Calif. Apr. 28 (his 3d, her 2d). [See Vol. XI, p. 64P]

**Divorced.** Actress Celeste Holm, 33, from A. S. Dunning, 38, public relations executive, Apr. 28 in Los Angeles. [See Vol. VI, p. 362F]

**Ruth Steinhagen,** 22, who was declared insane after she shot & wounded Philly first baseman Eddie Waitkus in 1949, was adjudged sane by a Chicago jury Apr. 17 and released from a state hospital. [See Vol. IX, p. 224M-N]

**Franklin D. Roosevelt's** fieldstone "dream house" named Top Hill Cottage and 500 acres of the Hyde Park (N.Y.) estate were sold Apr. 12 by Elliott Roosevelt for about \$150,000. The land will be used for a residential development.

**Shirley Temple,** wife of Navy Comdr. Charles Black, gave birth to a son Apr. 28 in Washington. [See Vol. X, p. 412M]